(vii) The contractor will pay tax at the rate of fifty per cent on its profits.

(viii) ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.

(ix) The entire data acquired by the foreign company will be available to ONGC.

(x) The assets acquired for permanent use in Petroleum Operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil companies, without any further payment by ONGC.

Efforts of the foreign oil companies would supplement the exploration efforts of ONGC/OIL. While demarcating the blocks for offer to foreign oil companies, certain areas where ONGC expected to carry on its activities were not offered.

It is too early to assess the prospectiveness of these blocks.

**Manufacture of jelly filled telecommunication cables**

696. SHRI M. K. KADHARSHA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies in India which manufacture Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables;

(b) whether these companies are able to fulfil the demand of the country;

(c) if so what are the reasons that Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables are still being imported in spite of the fact that the indigenous manufacturers are in a position to meet the entire demand of the country; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop the import of these cables?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a)

1. M/s Hindustan Cables Ltd.
2. M/s Finolex Cables Ltd.
3. M/s Vindhya Telelinks Ltd.
4. M/s UPCOM Cables Ltd.
5. M/s Karnataka Tele Cables Ltd.
6. M/s Delton Cables Ltd.

A few more production units are in various stages of being set up.

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of the (b) above.

(d) The production capacity in the country is being increased by grant of licenses for new units and for expansion of existing units.

697. [*Transferred to the 8th March, 1988*]

**Factors responsible for power shortage**

698. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 25th January, 1988 wherein the Chairman PSEB has blamed a part of the power shortage in the country to the delays caused in the supply of the equipments by BHEL and tendency of the Central Government bodies and public sector undertakings to make money at the cost of State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present shortage of power is mainly due to shortfall in hydel generation as a result of low reservoir levels and increase in demand from the agricultural sector. Delays in completion of power projects also contribute to loss of generation. Such delays rae due to several factors which include delay in supply of equipment by the suppliers including